

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT
INCORPORATED

COLLÈGE DE FRANCE
Cabinet d'Égyptologie

Inventaire B 10.495.....

479 Huntington Avenue
Boston 15, Massachusetts

January, 1957

NEWSLETTER NUMBER TWENTY-THREE

Members of the Center will be particularly concerned with the effect of recent events in Egypt on their fellow-members who are working there. Immediately following the account of the Annual Meeting are items of news from Egypt and some account of Egyptological activities in the United States.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the American Research Center in Egypt took place in the Study Room of the Egyptian Department at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on November 20, 1956, with 114 persons present in person or represented by proxy. Mr. Edward W. Forbes, the President of the Center, presided.

The meeting convened at 2:37 P.M. The minutes of the Annual Meeting of November 16, 1955 were presented and it was voted to accept them without reading.

The following reports were then submitted to the meeting and approved by the Members:

Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Dows Dunham:

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

October 1, 1955 through September 30, 1956.

(Boston Account (U. S. Dollars))

Balance in Bank, September 30, 1955.	\$1,580.07	\$1,580.07
Received as dues and donations.	2,794.73	
Dividend Income.	<u>38.00</u>	<u>2,832.73</u>
		\$4,412.80
Expenses paid, per details attached:		
Expenses on account of Director and of Administrative Officer in Egypt	\$1,497.86	
Newsletter.	505.17	
Clerical Assistance.	235.00	
Stationery, Office Supplies and Expenses	129.68	
Postage.	36.66	
Expenses of Meetings and Statutory Filing Fee	<u>77.00</u>	
	\$2,481.38	
Transfer of funds to Cairo Account.	<u>870.00</u>	<u>\$3,351.37</u>
Balance in Bank, September 30, 1956		\$1,061.43



CAIRO ACCOUNT (Egyptian Pounds)

Balance in Bank, September 30, 1955.	LE 82.435	
Funds Transferred from Boston.	300.914	LE 383.349
Expenses Cairo Office.	LE 370.635	370.635
Balance in Bank, September 30, 1956.		LE 12.714

Report of the Membership Secretary, Mr. Richard A. Parker,
read in his absence by the Executive Secretary elect, Elizabeth Riefstahl:

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP
For the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1956

During the last year we lost six members due to death, four who resigned, and fifteen who permitted their membership to lapse. Fifty-seven new members were admitted. This is a net gain of thirty-two in membership.

Our present total of 266 members is divided as follows:

Regular Members.....	202
Contributing Members.....	39
Sustaining Members.....	12
Associates.....	6
Fellow.....	1
Life Members.....	6

Report of the President, Mr. Edward W. Forbes:

Since I sent to the members of the Center the brief report enclosed with the notice of the Annual Meeting, conditions in the Middle East have rapidly changed for the worse. While the Executive Committee could not foresee the turn events would take, its decision not to appoint a Director in Egypt for the season 1956-1957 has proved to be a wise one. Whether 1957-1958 will be more auspicious is impossible to foretell. I should like to say, however, that whatever happens the Center will continue to plan for the future. If it is impossible to resume activities in Egypt in the autumn of 1957, it will devote itself to keeping alive the interest of the members in Egyptian studies until such time as it can again open its Cairo office. I should like to point out that organizations similar to the Center, such as the American Schools in Rome and Athens, have had to suspend operations during the European wars, but they husbanded their resources, as the Center proposes to do, until hostilities had ceased, and both resumed their work with renewed vigor when conditions permitted.

You will continue to receive Newsletters with reports of events in the fields of Egyptological and Islamic studies in the United States and Europe and so far as possible in Egypt, and you will be kept informed concerning the plans of the Center and the possibility of again undertaking work in Egypt. I am happy to say that news received shortly before the outbreak of hostilities in Egypt shows that members there have been active in the interest of the Center. A long letter concerning their activities, from Dr. Henry Fischer, one of our Trustees, will shortly be incorporated in a Newsletter to be sent to the membership.

As I reported to you last month, an American Foundation has generously offered the Center the sum of \$10,000 yearly for three years, to be used for two fellowships of \$5,000 each, for research in Egypt, one in Islamic studies and one in Egyptology, to be awarded at the discretion of the Executive Committee of the Center. One of these fellowships may be held by the resident Director of the Center in Egypt. This

grant will go into effect on January 1, 1957. While it would be dangerous to prophesy, we are hopeful that we can send out two fellows by the following September. It is obvious that such fellows must be carefully chosen, that they must be not only serious scholars but also men or women of character, who will prove to be worthy representatives of the United States in Egypt. Many helpful suggestions have been received from the Trustees for procedure in finding candidates for the fellowships.

I should like here to mention the excellent work done by Mr. Bernard Bothmer in his two years as Director in Cairo, during which he not only built up an active and interested group of members from among the American colony, but also established most cordial relationships with Egyptian colleagues. I regret that on account of his new duties at the Brooklyn Museum he has felt obliged to resign from his offices in the Center.

During Mr. Bothmer's absence in Egypt, his duties here were taken over by Mr. Ashton Sanborn, who served for two years as Acting Executive Secretary and Acting Assistant Treasurer, bringing to these by no means inconsiderable tasks a devotion and a meticulous attention to detail, for which the Center is most grateful.

Finally in closing, it is my sad duty to report the loss by death of a member of the Board of Trustees, Mr. George Camp Keiser of Washington, D. C. and of the following five members of the Center:

Miss Emily R. Cross, 129 E. 69th St., New York 21
(Contributing Member since 1951)

Mrs. Shepard Fabbri, 116 E. 63rd St., New York
(Contributing Member since 1951)

Miss Ethel F. Putnam, RFD 2, Milford, New Hampshire
(Regular Member since 1951)

Prof. George Sarton, 5 Channing Place, Cambridge 38, Mass.
(Regular Member since 1950)

Miss Sarah Wambaugh, 22 Berkeley St., Cambridge, Mass.
(Regular Member since 1951)

Report of the Director in Cairo, Bernard V. Bothmer, 1955-1956,
read in his absence by the Executive Secretary elect, Elizabeth Riefstahl:

During my second year in Egypt the CENTER continued to be the focal point of American archaeological interests in Egypt. The office was opened in the beginning of September, 1955 and closed on the last day of May, 1956.

The local membership increased considerably and the weekly excursions, with friends, guests and children of the Center's Cairo members, usually attracted quite a crowd. A detailed report on these activities as well as on the routine of the office has been published in the Newsletter.

During the second year, the information service furnished by the Cairo office was greatly enlarged, and the Embassy, the wire services, visiting scholars and journalists made much use of the office. In this connection I should like to stress that all arrangements for visitors could be made with much more ease during the second year, as it naturally takes some time to establish contacts; and if and when a resident director will be reappointed, it should be borne in mind that only after some time his full capacity can be developed for the benefit of the CENTER. The initial steps for a newcomer are frustrating and time-consuming.

On leaving Egypt I had complied with all requests for photographs, data, and other items of information received from scholars and institutions in the United States so that no business was left pending. I turned over to Mr. Owen Roberts, Vice-Consul, U. S. Embassy, Cairo, all property of the CENTER as outlined in Mr. Roberts' and my letters to you of last June, which also contained an itemized list.

I have just met one of the evacuees of October 31st who reported that the CENTER's jeep, driven by Mr. Roberts, was very much in evidence when the final convoy of Americans traveled from Cairo to Alexandria through the desert. I understand that Mr. Roberts has stayed behind in Egypt and therefore I assume that the CENTER's property is in good hands.

Resignation of Bernard V. Bothmer

The President presented the resignation of Bernard V. Bothmer from the offices of Executive Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, and the Meeting accepted it with regret and with the expression of the thanks of the Center for Mr. Bothmer's devoted services in those offices and as Director of the Center in Cairo.

Election of Officers

The following slate of officers, drawn up by the Executive Committee in accordance with the By-Laws, was presented, and the Meeting unanimously authorized the Executive Secretary elect to cast one ballot for their election:

President:	Edward W. Forbes
Vice Presidents:	William Phillips
	Frederick Foster
	Robert Woods Bliss
	John A. Wilson
Treasurer:	Dows Dunham
Assistant Treasurer:	Mary B. Cairns
Membership Secretary:	Richard A. Parker
Executive Secretary:	Elizabeth Riefstahl

Election of Trustees

The terms of the following Trustees expires November 30, 1956:

Richard Ettinghausen
Albert Gallatin
William C. Hayes
George R. Hughes
Amelia Peabody

The By-Laws of the Center provide for a minimum of fifteen and a maximum of twenty-five Trustees and permit the re-election of Trustees on the expiration of their term of office. In order to make the Board of Trustees less unwieldy, the Executive Committee recommended gradually reducing the number from the present twenty-five to fifteen. With this end in view, it proposed the re-election of the following three Trustees, and the Meeting authorized the Executive Secretary to cast one ballot and they were duly elected:

Richard Ettinghausen
George R. Hughes
Amelia Peabody

As noted in the report of the President, the Center regrettably lost by death a Trustee, Mr. George Camp Keiser, whose term would have expired November 30, 1959. The Executive Committee recommended that his place be left vacant and that no person be elected to fill his unexpired term, and the Meeting unanimously approved the recommendation.

Election of the Executive Committee

One member of the Executive Committee, Mr. John D. Cooney, being temporarily unable to attend the meetings on account of illness, it was suggested that his place be taken during the coming year by Mr. Ashton Sanborn, who has served the Center so devotedly as Acting Executive Secretary and Acting Assistant Treasurer during Mr. Bothmer's absence in Egypt. The other six members of the Executive Committee were proposed for re-election. The Meeting unanimously authorized the Executive Secretary to cast one ballot for the Executive Committee and the following were duly elected:

Edward W. Forbes, Chairman
Dows Dunham
Frederick Foster
Richard A. Parker
William Phillips
Ashton Sanborn
Corinna Lindon Smith

Plans for the Future

At the Annual Meeting and at the Trustees' Meeting which immediately followed there was lively discussion of the future course of action to be pursued by the Center in the face of present conditions in the Middle East.

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THE GRANT FOR FELLOWSHIPS

As noted in the report of the President to the Annual Meeting, it is hoped that it will be possible to send fellows to Egypt not later than the Autumn of 1957. If conditions are such as to make research in Egypt inadvisable, however, the Foundation which so generously gave the Center a grant for the fellowships has agreed to make the funds available for the three years following whatever year in which it is possible for the Center to resume its activities in Cairo.

REPORTS FROM EGYPT

It is gratifying to note that before the outbreak of hostilities in Egypt, one of our young colleagues, Mr. Edward Wente, a Fulbright scholar for 1955-1956 and 1956-1957, voluntarily undertook the conduct of tours to ancient sites for members of the Center in Cairo, which had been so auspiciously inaugurated by Mr. Bernard Bothmer during his two seasons as Director in Egypt. At last report, Mr. Wente was working in Luxor.

The following account is taken from a letter from Dr. Henry Fischer, a Trustee of the Center, written on October 21:

On the termination of the season's work at Mit Rahineh, where I was one of the members of Dr. Anthès' staff, I was joined by my wife and small daughter and we have been in Cairo since then, from about the middle of June. Summer started off with nightly fireworks displays, all of them well visible from our balcony

behind Lutfallah Palace. The fireworks went on for weeks, culminating in Evacuation Day and the Canal Crisis. From that point onward Cairo has been very quiet and the government has made a gratifyingly successful effort to eliminate any possible feeling that might have been stirred up against foreigners by the threats of war and economic strangulation. The threats themselves have made life here uncomfortable at times and even more so the evacuation of women and children by the British and French embassie

A fortnight ago the Owen Roberts, Center members like ourselves, took us to Ismailiya where we looked at the Museum in the morning and during the afternoon went swimming in the Suez Canal, or more accurately at the north end of Lake Timseh. The Museum is small but well-lighted and well equipped for exhibition; it was built by the Canal Company and contains some finds from Clédat's excavations including his archaic jars from El Beda (ASAE 13, 115 ff.). In addition to Clédat's early material there are several late Predynastic stone vessels from the Delta itself (purchased from the licensed dealer in Hihya). Although the late Predynastic objects were what attracted me to Ismailiya, our party unanimously agreed that the spectacle of the Canal functioning quietly and efficiently was the main point of interest. As we swam and floated in the hypersaline water, tanker after tanker came through in good order, and the procession was climaxed by the new Spyros Niarchos, which is precisely twice as large as the others in tonnage. As it passed by us through the narrowing channel, the displacement sucked the water off the shore and then heaved back a long comber. On our return through the town of Ismailiya we stopped to look at the several monuments in the park, the most interesting of these, to me at least, being the sphinx naos of Ramses II (Porter Moss Bibliog. IV, 53). This has highly interesting scenes on the outside, showing the king's ritual dance.

The chief news about the Egyptian Egyptologists is the appointment of Dr. Abbas Bayoumi to the post of the Director of the Department of Antiquities. The position vacated by Dr. Bayoumi as curator in chief of the Museum has been taken by Dr. Moharrem Kamal. Soon after the change of directorship a five year cessation of excavation was ordered, so as to provide for the publication and restoration of the monuments previously uncovered. This plan will not affect foreign work, and I understand that the Department will continue to undertake limited excavations from time to time to attend to chance finds made, for example, by the sebakhin.

During the summer, of course, there has been little excavation activity, but Labib Habachi reported not long ago the discovery of a late Old Kingdom tomb near Quft. It belongs to a princess named Nebet, whom Mr. Habachi believes to be the princess of that name mentioned on one of the Coptos Decrees (Hayes, JEA 32, 13-14). To judge from photographs of the false door, the Dyn. VIII date implied by this connection is altogether satisfactory. The newly discovered tomb is a very welcome addition to the limited material which can definitely be dated to this period.

Ahmed Fakhry reappeared at the end of July radiating pleasure with his stay in China. His lectures there left him ample time for a guided tour to all parts of that vast country, including archaeological sites where excavation is currently in progress.

Two useful and well illustrated articles by Dr. Louis Keimer on the lotus and papyrus, respectively, have appeared in the August and September numbers (nos. 25, 26) of the Egypt Travel Magazine, published by the Egyptian State Tourist Administration and obtainable free of charge at their office at 5 Sharia Adly Pasha. These are only two of a series of articles in the same periodical which display Dr. Keimer's knowledge of the flora and fauna of ancient Egypt. It is a pleasure to be able to add that Dr. Keimer is well and active now after his serious illness of last winter.

It may be worth mentioning that a good deal of Selim Hassan's Saqqara material and the remainder of his Giza material has reached the proof stage. The former will comprise volumes 11-13 of the Department's Saqqara Excavations series, vol. 11 being solely concerned with the mastaba of Nebkauhor (see ASAE 38, 503). The Giza series will be completed by volumes 9 and 10.

My own work has involved regular visits to the Museum during much for the summer, and I have received a great deal of help and cooperation from all the staff I have had to deal with. Along with everyone else who has work to do there, I regret the absence of Gamal Salem, however; as reported in the preceding Newsletter, Mr. Salem is (appropriately, he feels) in Massachusetts, where he is enrolled in a course in museum training offered by Harvard. Otherwise the only new development that visitors may regret is a rule prohibiting the use of the Museum's electric outlets for photographic lighting, unless the lights are provided and installed by the Museum's own photographic department. The authorities fear that the wires may be overloaded and produce a short circuit, as they apparently did on one occasion during the summer.

Like Mrs. Helen Wall, Dr. Hans Goedicke and Mr. Edward Wente, all of whom are in Cairo at the moment, I plan to go south for the winter, since my guiding interest is in any case the "Head of Upper Egypt." My family and I depart for Luxor on December 1 and will remain there, depending on our luck in finding an apartment, from two to three months. We then proceed to Paris, our stay there being conditioned by the same factor.

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Dr. Fischer remained in Egypt until toward the end of the year and then went to Paris, where his wife and child had preceded him. He is now working in Leyden.

Dr. and Mrs. Hughes and Dr. and Mrs. Nims of the Oriental Institute have remained at Chicago House in Luxor and are carrying on the work of maintaining that house and its excellent library and of recording the great temple of Medinet Habu with the aid of one draughtsman, Mr. Floroff. The British Superintendent and the British draughtsmen, who would normally have completed the staff, were unable to join them, but the House has kept its hospitable doors open to visiting scholars, and the Expedition is continuing its activities, though at a necessarily reduced pace.

Letters from Cairo dated late in December inform us that the city is orderly and quiet. The Museum, which was closed at the beginning of hostilities, has not, however, been reopened, and it is uncertain when it will be. The French Institute has been placed under sequestration and its future is still obscure, though the Egyptians have promised not to divide the library and to keep the Institute more or less in its present form. At the moment they are taking inventory of its contents. With the Cairo Museum closed, the only library available to students in Cairo is that of the Swiss Institute, the members of which have been most helpful to all colleagues. Egyptian scholars also have given every possible assistance to those American scholars who have remained in the country.

Though, as noted in Dr. Fischer's report, the Department of Antiquities has officially suspended all excavations for a five-year period, it is said that some work is still being done. On account of a change in the road leading to the Saqqara monuments, Dr. Selim Hassan has been given special permission to finish clearing the causeway of the Unas pyramid. Some clearing is in progress around the pyramids of Chephren and Cheops and to the south of the latter a reserve head

of the type well-known to Americans from the splendid examples in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has recently been found. Work on the "sun-boat" found near the Great Pyramid in 1954 (see Newsletters 13, 14, 17, 22) is being continued and will, it is hoped, be finished before the summer. It is still undecided whether any foreign expeditions will be permitted in Egypt during the coming year, but there is said to be a chance that the University of Pennsylvania will be allowed to continue its work at Memphis under Dr. Anthes and that the Swiss may be permitted to complete their excavations at Abusir.

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PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE CENTER

Memphis, the City of the White Wall, by Marion T. Dimick, Philadelphia, The University Museum, 1956, provides a short account, written simply and with charm, of one of the most famous cities of antiquity.

Mr. Dows Dunham of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Trustee and Treasurer of the Center, has completed the fourth volume of the series, The Royal Cemeteries of Kush. This volume, entitled Royal Tombs at Meroë and Barkal, is expected to be ready in the fall of 1957.

Dr. William Stevenson Smith of the same Museum and also a Trustee of the Center has sent to press The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt, a volume in the Pelican History of Art series, which should be available before the end of this year.

Dr. William C. Hayes of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, a member and former Trustee of the Center, has nearly completed the second volume of The Scepter of Egypt, a guide to the vast collection of Egyptian art in that Museum. This volume will cover the period of the New Kingdom. Those familiar with the first volume will know that the work is far more than a museum hand-book; it is a remarkably good introduction to the art and archaeology of Egypt.

A small collection of recent acquisitions now being shown at the Metropolitan Museum is admirably described by Miss Nora Scott in the Bulletin of that Museum for December, 1956.

Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith, one of the most active of the Center's Trustees and a member of the Executive Committee, is at work on her memoirs. Those members who have not seen the biography of Joseph Lindon Smith, an artist who spent many years in Egypt and a former member of the Center, will find much of interest in it (Tombs, Temples and Ancient Art, by Joseph Lindon Smith, edited by Corinna Lindon Smith, with paintings by the author. University of Oklahoma Press, 1956).

An exhibition of Egyptian Art will be on view at the Brooklyn Museum until the middle of March. This exhibition, which consists of 130 objects acquired by the Museum in the course of the past five years, includes many notable pieces dating from the Old Kingdom down to Early Christian times. The well-illustrated catalogue of this exhibition, in large part the work of three members of the Center, John D. Cooney, Curator of Egyptian Art at The Brooklyn Museum, Bernard V. Bothmer, Assistant Curator, and Elizabeth Riefstahl, Associate Curator Emeritus, may be obtained from The Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 38, New York.

The Culture of Ancient Egypt, a Phoenix Paperback issued late in 1956 (University of Chicago Press), is a moderately priced edition of The Burden of Egypt, by John A. Wilson of the Oriental Institute, a Vice-President of the Center. This book is a thoughtful and very valuable appraisal of the civilization of Ancient Egypt, of great interest to both scholar and layman.

Note: This list of publications by members of the Center is far from complete. The Executive Secretary will be most grateful for communications from members on their activities and publications in the field of Egyptian studies.

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The following report on archaeological work in the neighborhood of Cairo has been received from Dr. Hans Goedicke of Brown University.

The present archaeological situation in Egypt is conditioned by two factors: first, the political events of the past two months and their consequences; second, the decision of the Department of Antiquities to suspend excavations for the next five years. It is hardly necessary to comment on the first point, but some discussion of the second may be of interest.

The step taken by the Director General, Dr. Abbas Bayoui, toward limiting excavation is designed to enable officials and scholars in the several Inspectorates of the Department of Antiquities to take stock of the finds made in recent excavations and to work toward publication of past work. Particularly in the provinces, where a considerable amount of digging has been done, the Inspectors have not had time for adequate recording or publication. In addition, it is proposed to use the coming five years for clearing, reconstruction, and consolidation of previously excavated monuments. While the application of this ruling to all members of the Department may, in some cases, be felt as a hardship, the decision to limit excavation temporarily must in general be welcomed as a wise one.

Although the work being done by Egyptian archaeologists is now necessarily on a limited scale, some of their activities are of considerable interest to Egyptologists. This is especially true of projects at Giza and Saqqara.

Work at Giza is going on in three places: on the boat discovered in 1954, on the adjoining large mastabas of the cemetery south of the pyramid of Cheops, and on the mastabas north and east of the pyramid of Khephren.

The two last projects are clearing jobs. The work around the Khephren pyramid is part of a long-range plan to clear the vicinity of all the Giza pyramids down to the original level. It will certainly improve the appearance of these great monuments to have them freed from the surrounding heaps of debris; and of course there is always a chance of interesting discoveries during the process of clearing.

The activity in the cemetery south of the pyramid of Cheops is intimately connected with the work on the boat. The western part of the row of IVth Dynasty mastabas located there was excavated in 1929 by the Vienna Academy of Science and the eastern part belonged to the Harvard-Boston concession. The drifting sand which has since covered most of the mastabas is now being cleared away to give a proper setting for the boat.

The work on the boat is naturally the chief project of the Department of Antiquities at Giza. The pit in which the boat rests has been covered by a shed, adjoining which is a spacious brick building in which the treatment of the vessel is being carried on. The work planned for this year will include the removal and preservation of the entire boat.

This rather tedious task is being done with delicacy and the greatest care. The parts are being removed layer by layer and every step of the work is being recorded by photographs and measured drawings. After the wood has been treated with preservatives, the parts are stored in the order in which they were removed

from the pit, so that the final job of assembling them may be done easily and accurately. In the meantime, plans are being drawn to aid in the difficult task of reconstruction. It has been decided to make a model of each part on a scale of 1:25 to be used as a guide in putting together the original boat, the rebuilding of which, in the absence of any other example of a vessel of this size and importance from ancient Egypt, will admittedly be a difficult task. It is believed, however, that the boat can be successfully reconstructed to add to our knowledge of shipbuilding in the Old Kingdom.

Several projects are being carried on at Saqqara. For the convenience of visitors to that site, a new road leading to the ancient monuments has been planned. In connection with this, some clearing has been done near the valley temple of Unas, and the ancient wall surrounding that structure has been freed from sand.

Consolidation work is being done at the famous tomb of Ty in the northern part of the vast cemetery. Part of the entrance wall has been reconstructed with the aid of modern blocks, and as a result one has a better idea of the original appearance of the tomb. The dwarfing wooden ceiling has been removed from the court with a consequent gain in an impression of spaciousness.

Most of the work at Saqqara, however, is concentrated near the monument of Unas and the adjoining cemetery. A section of the causeway leading to the pyramid has been reconstructed to its original height and covered with the ancient ceiling blocks. Further work on the scattered remains of the causeway is in progress, and it is hoped that ultimately the remains of the splendid monument will be seen in an appropriate setting. It is planned to start soon, under Dr. Selim Hassan, the clearing of the causeway down to the valley temple at the edge of cultivation. Since the lower portion of the causeway can be expected to be decorated with scenes of daily life, it is possible that some fine reliefs of royal origin will be discovered to add to our knowledge of the art and civilization of Egypt in the Old Kingdom.

Dr. Zacharia Goneim, Inspector for Saqqara, has recently told me of his intention to make a survey of the Saqqara cemeteries in order to bring the existing maps up to date. It is hoped that his manifold duties will leave time for him to carry out this plan, which will be of great service to scholars all over the world.

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The recent trip of Professor George Forsyth of the University of Michigan and Professor Kurt Weitzmann of Princeton University to Mt. Sinai, for the purpose of studying and recording paintings and manuscripts in the ancient monastery, is said to have produced results of great importance for Byzantine studies. It is hoped that some of these results may soon be published.

OFFPRINTS AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE CENTER

A limited number of offprints of Mr. Dows Dunham's illustrated article, "Building an Egyptian Pyramid", which appeared in Archaeology, Volume 9, No. 6, Autumn, 1956, is available for distribution to members of the Center. This article describes how the writer, as archaeological consultant, and Professor Walter Vose of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as practical engineer, collaborated with the model-maker, Mr. Theodore B. Pitkin, in the construction of a model showing the method of building the third pyramid at Giza for exhibition in the Museum of Science in Boston. If you wish a copy of this article, please clip the blank below and send it to the Executive Secretary.

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Please send me a copy of "Building an Egyptian Pyramid," by Dows Dunham.

Name

Address

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